

## FOUR FORMS OF VERBS

Man without bone can't be strong English without verb can't be right

Verb is must in English -2 ohhhhhh Verb is an action word

Know well it has 4 forms Present, past, past participle and present participle -2

Make	made	made	making	-2		
Go	went	gone	going	-2		
Come	came	come	coming	-2		
Stand	stood	stood	standing	-2		
Take	took	taken		Sit	sat	sit
Eat	ate	eaten		get	got	gotten -man without
Teach	taught	taught	teaching	-2		
See	saw	seen	seeing	-2		
Know	knew	known	knowing	-2		
Find	found	found	finding	-2		
Give	gave	given	Feel		felt	felt
Fight	fought	fought	grow		grew	grown
Write	wrote	written	writing	-2		
Wake	woke	woken	waking	-2		
Buy	bought	bought	buying	-2		
Bring	brought	brought	bringing	-2		
Ring	rang	rung	drive		drove	driven
Beat	beat	beaten	Break		broke	broken - man.....
Sing	sang	sung	singing	-2		
Sleep	slept	slept	sleeping	-2		
Speak	spoke	spoken	speaking	-2		
Send	sent	sent	sending	-2		
Do	did	done	Choose		chose	chosen
Keep	kept	kept	drink		drank	drunk -man.....

<b>PRESENT</b>	<b>PAST</b>	<b>PAST PARTICIPLE</b>
Arise	Arose	Arisen
Awake	Awakened	Awakened
Bear	Bore	Borne
Become	Became	Become
Begin	Began	Begun
Bend	Bent	Bent
Bid	Bade	Bidden
Bite	Bit	Bitten
Blow	Blew	Blown
Break	Broke	Broken
Bring	Brought	Brought
Burst	Burst	Burst
Buy	Bought	Bought
Build	Built	Built
Can	Could	Could
Catch	Caught	Caught
Choose	Chose	Chosen
Cling	Clung	Clung
Come	Came	Come
Cost	Cost	Cost
Creep	Crept	Crept
Dig	Dug	Dug
Do	Did	Done
Drag	Dragged	Dragged
Drug	Drugged	Drugged
Draw	Drew	Drawn
Drink	Drank	Drunk
Drive	Drove	Driven
Eat	Ate	Eaten
Fall	Fell	Fallen
Feel	Felt	Felt
Fight	Fought	Fought
Find	Found	Found
Fit	Fit	Fit
Forget	Forgot	Forgotten
Forgive	Forgave	Forgiven
Forsake	Forsook	Forsaken
Freeze	Froze	Frozen
Get	Got	Gotten, Got
Give	Gave	Given
Go	Went	Gone
Grow	Grew	Grown
Hang (Execute)	Hanged	Hanged
Hang (Picture)	Hung	Hung
Have	Had	Had
Hear	Heard	Heard

Hide	Hid	Hidden
Hold	Held	Held
Hurt	Hurt	Hurt
Keep	Kept	Kept
Know	Knew	Known
Lay (Put Or Place)	Laid	Laid
Lead	Led	Led
Learn	Learned	Learned
Leave	Left	Left
Lend	Lent	Lent
Let	Let	Let
Lie (Recline)	Lay	Lain
Lose	Lost	Lost
Mean	Meant	Meant
Meet	Met	Met
Pay	Paid	Paid
Raise (Lift)	Raised	Raised
Read	Read	Read
Ride	Rode	Ridden
Ring	Rang	Rung
Rise (Move Upward)	Rose	Risen
Run	Ran	Run
Say	Said	Said
See	Saw	Seen
Sell	Sold	Sold
Set	Set	Set
Shake	Shook	Shaken
Shine (Give Light)	Shone	Shone
Shine (Polish)	Shined	Shined
Shoot	Shot	Shot
Show	Showed	Shown
Shrink	Shrank	Shrunk
Sing	Sang	Sung
Sink	Sank	Sunk
Sit	Sat	Sat
Slay	Slew	Slain
Sleep	Slept	Slept
Sneak	Sneaked	Sneaked
Speak	Spoke	Spoken
Spend	Spent	Spent
Spin	Spun	Spun
Stand	Stood	Stood
Steal	Stole	Stolen
Sting	Stung	Stung
Strew	Strewed	Strewed
Strike	Struck	Struck
Strive	Strove	Striven

Swear	Swore	Sworn
Swim	Swam	Swum
Swing	Swung	Swung
Take	Took	Taken
Teach	Taught	Taught
Tear	Tore	Torn
Tell	Told	Told
Think	Thought	Thought
Throw	Threw	Thrown
Tread	Trod	Trodden
Wake	Waked	Waked
Wear	Wore	Worn
Weave	Wove	Woven
Win	Won	Won
Wring	Wrung	Wrung
Write	Wrote	Written

**1. Action verbs** show action.

He runs. He plays. They study.

**2. Linking Verbs** link the subject to an adjective.

**3. Main verbs** can stand alone.

**4. Auxiliary verbs**, also called helping verbs, serve as support to the main verb.

The most common auxiliary verbs are:

Have, has, had

Do, does, did

Be, am, is, are, was, were, being, been

Should, could, will, would, might, can, may, must, shall, ought (to)

**For example: Ramu has run every day.**

*Run* is an action verb. The subject can actually "do" it.

*Has* is the helping verb. It helps the main verb *run* to be present perfect tense.

**Verbs can be transitive or intransitive.**

- **Transitive Verbs** require a direct object in order to make sense.

**For Example:**

**Yogesh takes tablet for his headache.**

Here, takes is a transitive verb since the sentence *Yogesh takes* has no meaning without its direct object *tablet*.

- **Intransitive Verbs do not need direct objects to make them meaningful.**

**For Example:**

**John swims.**

The verb *swim* has meaning for the reader without an object.

**Caution:** A verb can be either transitive or intransitive depending on its context. **For Example:**

**The cars *race*.** – Here, *race* is intransitive. It does not need an object.

**My father *races horses*.** – Here, *races* is transitive. It requires the object *horses* in order to make sense.

**Verbs can be phrasal.**

1. Phrasal verbs are made up of a verb and a preposition. The preposition gives the verb a different meaning than it would have by itself. For example, the verb *look* has a different meaning from the phrasal verb *look up* (in the dictionary).

**Some more examples:**

call up, find out, hand in, make up, put off, turn on, write up

**CAUTION:** The base form of a verb is called the infinitive. It is to + verb. For example, to do, to win, to study, etc. Under no circumstance can a verb preceded by *to* be considered a verb. **Infinitives are not verbs.**